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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5. 1871.-TRIPLE SHEET.

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH POREIGN POWERS—CUBA
A SOURCE OF ANNOYANCE AND ANXIETY—A
MODIFICATION OF THE TAX AND TARIFF
LAWS RECOMMENDEL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual Message to the law-making branch of the Government it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been not to inquire into the wiedom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent and to enforce them accordingly. The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisement in the loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far toward alleviating the distress occasioned by the calamities. the victims of these misfortunes, will resp their reward in the conscioueness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of nen, women and children, whose sufferings they

FOREIGN RELATIONS-THE ENGLISH TREATY. The relations of the United States with foreign Powers continue to be friendly. The year has been eventful in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and bostile conflict. An example has been set lowed by other civilized nations, and be finally the cans of returnit g to productive industry millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of

I transmit herewith a copy of the Treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress, with Her Britannic Majesty; and a copy of the protocole of the conferences of the Commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This Treaty provides methods for adjudicating the questions nding between the two nations. Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress, at an early day, to make the necessary provision for the Tribunal at Geneva, and for the several commissions on the part of the United States, called for by the Treaty. His Majesty the King of Italy, Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented, on the joint request of the two Powers, to name an arbitrator for the Tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to comply with the joint wish of the two Governments, and bas consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed ndary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the Treaty have andertaken to regard, as between themseives, certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as

recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty relating to the fisheries, and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY REGARDING CANALS.

I have addressed a communication, of which a copy Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wis onsin, urging upon the governments of these States re ctively the necessary action on their part to carry intemplates the use of the canals on either side connected countries. It is boped that the importance of the object and the benchts to flow therefrom, will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States co

determining the true position of the ferty-tinth parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress on this recommendation ment to place a force in the field during the next Sum-PROTECTION TO GERMANS IN FRANCE.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany have enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It is just to add of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of that protection has been performed by the Minister and Consul-General at Paris, and the various consuls in France under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German Government, and has wounded no succeptibility of the Freach. The Government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United States, and a design to her Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United States, and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this Government maintains in its relations with Aslatic Powers as well as with the South American Republics. I have given assurances that the friendly feelings of that Government are fully shared by the United States.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The ratification of the Consular and Naturalization Convention with the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been exchanged. I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the Capital of that Kingdom of Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States, I have recognized this change. The ratifications of the new Treaty of Commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two Powers have agreed in this Treaty that private property at sea shall be exempt from capture, in case of war between the two Powers. The United States have

war between the two Powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule in the obligation of nations.

THE COMMISSION ON SPANISH CLAIMS.

The XList Congress at its Third Session made an appropriation for the organization of a Mixed Commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. That Commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence, relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this Commission will afford the claimants a complet remedy for their injuries.

It has been made the agreeable duty of the United

tween the plenipotentiaries of Spain and the allied South American Republics, which has resulted in an armistice with the reasonable assurance of a permanen

The intimate friendly relations which have so long ex-isted between the United States and Russia, continue andisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emundisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof that there is no decire on the part of his Government to diminish the cordinity of these relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share the wishes of that Government. The inexemble course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decide longer to receive that functionary as a diploinants representative. It was impossible with self-respace or the country to personate the standard of the dumity of the country to personate the standard of the dumity of the country to personate the standard of the dumity of the country to personate the standard of the dumity of the country to personate the standard of the dumity of the country to personate the standard of the standar

this Government after his personal abuse of Government officials, and during his persistent interference through various means with the relations between the United States and other Powers. In accordance with my wishes this Government has been relieved of further intercourse.

With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The Cabinet of the Mikado has, tince the close of the last session of Congress, selected citizens of the United States to serve in offices of importance in several departments of government. I have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disin-terestedness of the splicy which the United States have pursued toward Japan. It is my desire to continue to maintain this disinterested and just policy with

Free Zone on the frontier of the United States.

tion which were voluntarily promised by the atatesmen of Spain have not been carried out in its West India

MEASURES FOR IMPROVING OUR RELATIONS WITH ASIA.

To give importance and to add to the efficiency of our
diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to
further aid in retaining the good opinion of those
peoples, and to secure to the United States its
share of the commerce destined to flow between those

sters.
I would also recommend liberal measures for the pu pose of supporting the American has of steamers now bying between fan Francisco and Japan and Chira, and the Australian in s, almost our only remaining these of occan steamers, and of increasing their services.

NATIONAL FINANCES.
The National Debt has been reduced to the extent of \$8,057,126 80 daying the year; and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest on the public debt has been so far dinaushed that now the sum to be raised for the interest account is nearly \$17,000,000 less than on the first of March, 1889. It was nightly destrable that this rapid dinduction should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizous of their entire ability to meet every dellar of liability without backrupting them. But in view of the accomplishment of these destrable ends of the capit development of the resources of the country, its increasing shellty to meet large demands, and the amount airwady paid, it is not desirable that the present recourses of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment. I, therefore, recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws. I recommend that til taxes from internal sources be abolished, except those collected from sortiuous, vinous, and malt liquors, to-baceo in its various forms, and from stamps. In readingaing the tariff, I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue cellected under the present laws, after providing the current expenses of the Government, the interest account, and a shiking fund, and that the surplus be reduced in such manner as to after the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, but which enter largely into general consumption. Through articles which are manufactured at theme, such as medicines computanded, &c., &c., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use, all such articles which are usuantiactured at theme, such as medicines computanded, &c., &c., from which very little revenue is derived, but which disturbing home productions or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into liquies, because to do so would be to repeat what will be laid before you in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The present laws for edicting the revenue pay Collectors of Customs small salaries, but provide for molecter, sha on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for the interest account is nearly

Continued fluctuations in the value of gold, as com

THE ARM AND NAVY.

For the operations of the army in the past year, the expense of maintaining it, the estimates for the cusning year, and for conjuning sea-coast and other improvements conducted inder the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the

ments conducted inter-the agreement in the provisions of the act of Becretary of War.

I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1869, which dissonttimes promotions in the Staff corps of the army until provided for by law. I recommond that the number of edicors in each grade of the Staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in aby one grade falls below the number as fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of clief of a corps becomes vasant, the place may be filled by twice the filled by twice the action of the filled by twice the filled by twitch in the filled by twice the filled by twice the filled by twitch in the filled by twice the fill

the Government the execution of the Act of Congress approved April 20, 1871, and commonly known as the Ku-Kiux law in a portion of the State of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the Committee to Investigate southern outrages under the provisions of the above act. I have issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, and declaring my reluctance to use any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such power whenever it should become necessary to do so, for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights gueranteed to them by the Constitution and laws. After the passage of this law, information was received from time to time that combinations of the character referred to in this law existed, and were rowerful in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in certain countries in the State of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was accrtanted that in nine counties of that State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authority, and having, among other thines, the eject of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom and of preventing fits free political action of those citizens who did not ampathize with their own views. Among their operations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well-disposed citizens were the sufferers by this law-case violence. These upon, on the 12th of October, a proclamation was issued in terms of the law calling upon the rembers of these combinations to dispress within five days, and to deliver to the Marshal, or military officers of the with officers of the present. These have generally made curfected in making these arrests, and, notwithstanding the large number, it i

ocen found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity, and with a due sense of sustaining the spirit of equity, and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled solute that we are now desting, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their conscience, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the clouk of religion. It may be advisable for Coxpress to consider what, in the execution of the law against polygamy, is to be the status of plural wives and their clapring. The propriety of Congress passing an Embling Act authorizing the Territorial Legislature of Utah to legitimate all children born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its hum unity to these innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

THE INDIAN POLICY. during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various Societies of Christians, to whom has tions of the various Societies of Christians, to whom has been intrusted the execution of the policy, and the Boart of Commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations, to cultivate the soil, to perform productive tabor of various kinds, and to partially accept civilization. They are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped, as to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christianlike, and soonomical, but because it is right.

because it is humans, Christianlike, and conomical, but I recommend to your favorable consideration, also, the policy of granting a Territorial Government to the Inflanas in the Iudian Territory, west of Arkansas and Missouri and south of Kansas. In doing so, every right quaranteed to the Indians by treaty absuid be secured. Such a course might in time be the means of collecting most of the Indians now between the Missouri and the Pacific and south of the British Possessions into one Territory or one State. The Secretary of the Iudians treated upon this subject at length, and I recommend to you his suggestions.

you his suggestions.

I renew my recommendation that the public lands be regarded as a her tage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupation and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure uccess to the balance by the hardy settler who may visit to avail himself of them. But caution effould be exercised, even in attaining so desirable an object. Educational interest may well be served by the grant of proceeds of sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending in the least degree a curtailment of what is being done by the General Government, for the encouragement of education.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you all the information collected and prepared for publication is regard to the Census taken during the year 1970, the operation of the Bureau of Education for the year, the Faleut Office, the Fonsion Office, the Land Office, and the Indian Bureau.

The Report of the Compulsationer of Agriculture gives the operations of his Department for the year. As agriculture is the groundwork of our presperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this Department. It is in the hands of an able head, with able satisfant, all reallounds of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and solis of our vast territory, and tegiving all useful information as to the nucled of cultivation of the plants, carrels, and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly, but Micry, the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good, and, if liberality supported, the more widely its influence will be extanded, and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries. PUBLIC LANDS AND AGRICULTURE.

sidered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the XIVth Amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold office upon certain classes. When the parity of the hallot is source, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of an interest of the majority is described by the second of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of a cluding men from office merely because they were before the Rebellion, of standing and character unfielem to be elected to positions requiring them to take oath to support the Constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the laster did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath it cannot be demoted they would have broken it, as did the former class. If there are any greateriminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government they might, in the

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1871, a Territorial Government was organized in realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direc tion of the Territorial officers a system of improvements has been inaugurated, by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of being the Nation's capital. The citizens of the District having voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount for the purpose of contributing to the adorument of the seat of Government, I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Cougress, in order that the Government may bear its just share of the expense of carrying out a judicious system of improvements.

By the great fire in Chicago, the most important of th Government buildings in that city were consumed Those burned had already become inadequate to the

The number of immigrants ignorant of our laws and habits, and coming into our country annually, has beaction for their protection. It seems to me a fuir subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I deaine the nature of the complaints made by emigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention.

THE HONESTY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS. nesty and efficiency in all public offices. Every public been proceeded against with all the vigor of the law. If

CIVIL PERVICE REFORM. In my message to Congress, one year ago, I argently ided a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with the recommendation, Congress, in the 9th section of an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inangurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under authority of said act I convened a Board of gentlemen eminently qualitied for the work to devise rules and reguisitions to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted, to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of departments, and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events the experiment shall have fair trials hastily summed up the operations of the Government during the last year, and made such sug-

THE GRAND DUKE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA-GRAND BALL IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.-The Grand Duke arrived at the Continental before midnight, and was welcomed by a large crowd, both at the depot and Con tinental Hotel. Early this morning a crowd gathered in front of the hotel to witness the departure of Alexis tinental Hotel. Early this morning a crowd gathered in front of the hotel to witness the departure of Alexis and the distinguished visitors on their excursion through the city. At 10 o'clock the Grand Duke, with Minister Catacusy, Gen. Meade, and Adultal Turner, entered a carriage and started amid the cheers of the people. The suite of the Grand Duke, with the members of the Committee of Arrangements, followed in other carriages. A brief visit was paid to Girard Collage, after which the party proceeded to the park and breakfasted at Belmont Mansion. The party then passed through the Pask, reviewed the military, where a salute was fired, and returned to the city, stopping at Baird's locemotive works, on Broadest, and arrived at the Navy-Yard, where a salute of 21 guns was fired.

The Grand Duke and party made an inspection of the various departments of the Navy-Yard, but the proposed visit to the iron-clasis at league Island was postponed in consequence of the inclement weather. After citying the heapitalities of the commandant of the Navy-Yard, the party returned to the hotel to prepars for the grand ball at the Academy of Music.

The decorations of the Academy were of a brilliant description. The flags of all nations were featooned in front of the balcony, and over the procentium were the Russian cost-of-arms in the centre and American flags on either side. The box once used by the Prince of Wales, and now devoted to Alexis, was decorated with Greek crosses and other ornaments, The stage was decorated with plants and flowers, with three fountains, two of which dispensed cologne water to the dancers. At the rear was a pavillon in which was a bust of Casar, while on either side. The stage was decorated with plants and flowers, with three fountains, two of which dispensed cologne water to the dancers. At the rear was a pavillon in which was a bust of Casar, while on either side commanced about \$20, and at 10 o'clock the ornaments, The stage was decorated with plants and flowers, with three fountains, two of which

THE GRAND DUKE AT GURNEY'S. Before leaving this city on Sunday the Grand Duke and his suite visited Gurney's photographic gallery and sat for their portraits, both in uniform and

.The Hon. Thomas L. Smith, First Auditor of Schooner Marcoppe of North Haven is reportedEhen Dale, senior partner of Dale Brothers, .. The United States Survey steamer Hacales to distinguished party of scientific explorers, sailed from Bostos yes

terday.

Col. A. R. Chambers, aged 67, died in Philadelphia, restorday. He was one of the cidest and most successful leather merchant of the city.

In the United States Circuit Court of Baltimers, restorday, in the case of Britachity, or-Solicitor of Internal Revuent, age K. A. Mellian, at Commissioners of Internal Revuent, for \$80,000 damages, the jury brought in a vertical for the derivation.

The U. S. Supreme Court met in Washington, at near restorday, and seen after, parameted to custom. So the first day of a term, odjourned, and in a heart called as the President and their response.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. CONDITION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES-FIRE IN

The Prince of Wales had little rest during the night, and is less tranquil this memning; but the symptoms show a gradual amelioration of the disease. The belief is that the crisis is over, and that His Royal

The belief is that the crisis is over, and the minimum Highness is out of danger, although the physicians have not yet efficially announced such to be the case.

Warwick Castle, the ancient and splendid seat of the Earl of Warwick, in Warwickshire, well known to travelers and historical students, has been irreparably damaged by fire, the origin of which is undiscovered. The great hall, the dining hall, and other state apariments were completely burned out. The destruction of pic-tures, statuary, and other works of art, was great and

THE OCCUPIED FRENCH PROVINCES AGAIN UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

BERLIN, Monday, Dec. 4, 1871. In consequence of the continued and fre-

and consequence of the continued and frequent commission of murderous assaults on German soldiers in France, all the provinces still occupied by the armed forces of Germany are declared in a state of siege. The perpetrators of such crimes will hereafter be tried by German courts-martial on the epot.

Odo Russell, the new Minister of Great Britain to the German Empire, to-day presented his credentials to the

OPENING OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY, PARIS, Monday, Dec. 4, 1871. The National Assembly reconvened at Versailles to-day, and President Thiers sent in his message, referred to in advance in a dispatch of Saturday last.

SPAIN.

ANGLO-AMERICAN INTERVENTION DENIED. MADRID, Monday, Dec. 4, 1871; An official denial is made, to-day, of the truth of the rumor, which prevailed here Saturday, that Great Britain and the United States had threatened to

intervene in the affairs of Cuba. AUSTRALIA.

MARINE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE-CLER-GYMEN MURDERED BY THE NATIVES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4 .- The following news from Australia was brought by the mail steamship Moses Taylor, which arrived yesterday: The iron ship Loch Leven, of 1,200 tuns, which left McIbourne for Loudon on the 32d of October, with a cargo of wool, leather, tallow,

DEATHS FROM FEVER IN QUEBEC. QUEBEC, Dec. 4.-The scarlet and black fevers are working great havoe in this city. The disease has been prevalent for some time past, but has now assumed a very aggravated form, and attacks both young and old. Two daughters of the late Gen. Irvine died on Sunday. and the Legislature adjourned in sympathy with So-

The Moscow International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and the applications of persons desirous of becoming exhibitors must be usade to the Committee of the Exhibition before the 12th of January, 1872.

An Irish Home Rule Association has been formed in London. Its members will endeavor to obtain for Ireland a Parliament for Ithe management of her

A comparative statement of panperism-August, 1876 and 1871—published by order of the British House of Commons, states that the number of Paupers in the 647 unions of England in the first week of August, 1871, was 903,277, against 924,454 in the corresponding period of 1870. The figures for the remaining three weeks of August, 1871, were 899,073, 895,654, and 893,006, as against 923,723, 922,673, and 924,637, in the corresponding weeks of 1870 respectively.

The London daily papers have been authorized to state that the words imputed to Mr. Diaraeli by Dr. Norman MacLeod, with respect to Her Majesty's "in-Dr. Norman MacLeod, with respect to Her majesty's "incapacity for work," were never used by that gentleman.
His expressions were in a directly contrary sense, viz.,
that Her Majesty's capacity for business, distinguished
from the first by method and promptness, had now by
long experience become so eminent that it greatly
assisted and facilitated the conduct of public affairs.

Never was a Ministerial act more generally

Never was a Ministerial act more generally condemned than the suspension of the Pays and Archir Idderal by order of M. Thiers, M. Casimir-Périer, and Gen. de Cissey. Radical, Republican, Bonapartist, Orleanist, and Ultramontane journals, with hardly a shighe exception, cry out against this tyraunical measure. Rearly the whole force of the storm falls upon the President of the Republic, who commenced life in the press, and has always spoken in favor of freedom of opinion. The National is the only journal which has ventured to express approval of the conduct of the Government; the Debate remains neutral.

The extract from a letter written by the Count de Chambord, published in the Décentralisation, a Legitimist newspaper of Lyons, in which the Count defollows: "I approve, my dear friend, of all you say to me on this subject (the abdication rumor), but I cannot believe that, even among those men who know me the least, any one can scriously accept that idea. No one has the right to ignore my sentiments to the extent of proposing to me that I should abdicate my duty, and no one, you may rest assured, will dare to cast that re-proach upon me."

one, you may rest assured, will dare to cast that represent upon me."

Mr. George Odger, speaking at Bristol, recently, desired it to be distinctly understood that, while wishing a republic, there was no member of the royal family against whom he had a personal distince. What he, and those who thought with him, were anxious should take place was, that when the throne was vacant by the death or abdication of the Queen, they should have a vote as to who should rule. He spoke with great hope ruliness of the spread of the republical inevenment in England. There were already meanly one hundred branches of the League in the country, and twenty more would soon be formed.

A private letter dated the 4th of September, says: "The famine in Persia is terrible, even in Bushire, where, as a scaport, some sort of relief is possible. The scence going on under once eye's are heartending. We (thanks to) charitable gifts from India) daily feed over 2,050 people. If you only saw them—animated subselvious is rage, what were once fair women and chubby whildren reduced to raging familished beasts! When feeding them there are simust always some trudden the feeding them there are simust always some trudden the feeding them there are simust always some trudden the feeding them there are simust always some trudden the feeding them there are simust always some trudden the feeding of the feeding them there are simust always some trudden the feeding of the second that is to see the schildren—numbers without a soul to tapf to for help—their parents dead of starvation. The little things often lie down, compose themselves as it for sleep, and go out without mere than a sigh."

It was secently announced by The Levant without in the Turkish Gevermoent had been exiled, and were to be confined in a fortrees. The same paper now

ministrative malversation was the offense laid to the charge of the Ministers.

Some of the women lace-dressers in Nottingham, England, have struck for an advance in their wages of 25 per cent, and a lessening of the hours of labor to 51 per week. The master dressers agreed to

THE BROKEN REFEREE RING.

JUDGE CARDOZO PENITENT.

THE TRIBUNE'S exposures of the New-York Judges and their "Gratses" have had a decidedly ben-Sudges and their Grant Court-rooms that have so often been defiled by the corrupt practices of the Tammany judiciary. Yesterday morning Judge Cardoso presided in the Supreme Court, Chambers, and granted six or eight references without once adverting to "Grant Paternooms Enterpress Paternooms Pate matter, "counsel had agreed upon the referee." "Cor-tainly, certainly," said Cardozo, as he hurriedly and nervously took the papers and called the next case. The scene was witnessed by a crowd of lawyers, including much of the best legal talent in the country, and create i

THE REPERSE SYSTEM IN NEW JERSEY. o the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your continued onslaught on the infamous referee system which has aprung up in Now-York City will, I think, moet the approval of every houstrictly to its abuses. You must admit, I thus, the test of referees, particularly in matters of amount, is most necessary in your courts, as the time of the court, which would otherwise necessarily be wasted in the examination of long, tedious accounts, is thereby economised. One of the most flagrant wrongs in the white system, however, and one on which I do not think you have touched, is this I that the report of the referce, appointed at the instance of one party against the wishes of the other, is conclusive between the parties on confirmation of his report by the court. Now, the referee may be honest, but he may eer in a matter of law of fact; if, however, his error is not apparent on the face of his report, the court might, and probably would, confirm it, and thereby an injury night easily ename to only of the parties. To be sure he may appeal, but his law volves fresh expenditures of money, and, if thatly successful, the injured party is perhaps worse off than if he had settled on the erroneous findings of the referee. The effect of the whole system is to deny the right of trial by jury, which, though often a great hambar, is still cherished most devoutly by nearly all Eaglish speaking people. Now, in New Jersey, any section is which matters of account are in controverse, may be referred by the judge to a referee, whose report, when confirmed, is final and conclusive between the parties; they if either party, at the time of ordering the reference, chief on the minutes his dissent therefrom, and demand a trial by jury at the time at which the report is field, a jury trial is ordered, on which trial the report of the referee to abide the event, and exceptions to the report must be flick within 90 days after the fling thereof. By this system the examination and proof of the separate items of a long a count, which be fore a jury would consume from three criour hour to an many days, are transferred to the referee. If he error and allows an itom which should have been rejected, or ries serva, an exception may

WEATHER REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Symposis for the past twenthefour hours.

The area of, low barometer which was, on Sunday afternoon, central in Michigan, has moved south and north-east, into Maine, where the pressure is musually low. Fresh and brisk south-west winus are reported on the Middle and East Atlantic coast. It is and snow have prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States. The high barometer which was, on Sunday, west of the Missouri, has advanced rapidly south-eastward, and is new central from Texas to Missouri. The barometric gradient is unusually steep from Indiana to South Caroline and Eako Ontario, with high north-went winds on the lower lakes. Rising temperature and taking barometer prevail in Montana, and probacy in Oregon.

Psychabilities.

High barameter and clear weather are probable for Tuesday, from the Softhern and Mindle, Atlander, westward to the plains; as also from Lake Eric to Lake Scheerior. Clearing weather in New-York and Now-England, with north-westerly winds. The area of lowast preserve will probably move north-east, into the Guif of the St. Ldwrence, accompanied by kigh wirds in the Madie was Eastern States, and the low Larometer, with rain and snow, will probably advance south eastward, into Nobraska and Minnesots, by Tuesday right.

Contrary signals continue for to-night at Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Clevetand, Buffish, Rochester, Oswego, Portland, Bostor, New-London, N. w. York, and Cape May, and are ordered for this evening at Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Cherleston, Eavannal, and Jacksonville.

Washing ros, D. C., Dec. 4.

The following is a summary of the dispatches received at the Signal Office during the last 24 hours!

Rain was reported this morning from Boston, Mass., Jacksonville, Florida; and Montreal, Canada. Snow fell to-day at Chicago, Hi; Cleveland, Ohio; Grand Haven, Mich.; Nashville, Tenr.; New-Landon, On.; Toledo, Ohio, and Pittaburg, Penn. The terperature had failen in Cairo, Ha., 25 degrees; Davenport, Iown, 37 degrees; Duluth, Mian., 26 degrees; the temperature being 18 degrees below sero; Indianapolls, Ind., 37 degrees; Duluth, Mian., 26 degrees; Milwaukee, Wis., 31 degrees; #1 Louis, Mo., 30, and 5t. Paul, Min., 34 degrees, in the last 24 hours, the temperature being 18 degrees below sero; Indianapolls, Ind., 37 degrees; Luvenwerth, K. n., 37 degrees; Milwaukee, Wis., 31 degrees; #1 Louis, Mo., 30, and 5t. Paul, Min., 34 degrees, in the last 24 hours, the temperature being 18 degrees, in the last 24 hours, the temperature being 18 degrees, in the last 24 hours, the temperature being 18 degrees in the hours. Weather Notes.

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather along the Hudson was mild yesterday, with light showers of rain. The ice in the river is decaying rapidly.

The weather was mild in Canada, yesterday, and several propellers passed through the Weihard Canad.
There was another heavy snow storm in Tennessee on Sunday.

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CANAL RAVIGATION.

From The Rochester Process.

The cold weather has made a desperate attempt to close navigation this season without paying any respect to the decree of the authorities for keeping the canals open until the cit of the ments. The officials are making a determined effort to have their own way about it. A fleet of boods was frozen in west of this city, and arrangements were made an Saturday to clear the channel and set though the only last night. The weather during yesterday moderated considerably, and the frost seeming inclined to relinquish its grasp for the space of another week or twe. The vessels down it or river are burrying into Winter quarters as fast as possible. This season is the minth on record during which the river has been closed in Movember. The following are the dates!

1734. Set 28 1835. Nov. 25 1734. Set 39 1825. Nov. 25 1734. Set 39 1825. Nov. 25 1835. Nov. 25 1835. Nov. 25 1835. Nov. 25 1837. Nov. 25 1837. Nov. 25 1837. Nov. 25 1837. Nov. 25 1838. Nov. 25 1839. Nov. 25 1